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Preface

This guide describes the security WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) commands for the Oracle Platform Security Services (OPSS).

Audience

The intended audience of this guide are experienced Java developers, administrators, deployers, and application managers who want to use the security OPSS commands.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle’s commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.

Related Documentation

Additional information is found in the following documents:

- Securing Applications with Oracle Platform Security Services
- Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware
- Administering Web Services

For a comprehensive list of Oracle documentation or to search for a particular topic within Oracle documentation libraries, see http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/documentation/index.html.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boldface</td>
<td>Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Convention | Meaning
---|---
*italic* | Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, terms defined in text, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
*monospace* | Monospace type within a paragraph indicates commands, URLs, Java class names and method names, file and directory names, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.
1
Introduction and Roadmap

This chapter describes the audience for and contents and organization of this guide—*WLST Command Reference for Infrastructure Security*. This chapter includes the following sections:

- **Document Scope and Audience**
- **Guide to This Document**

### 1.1 Document Scope and Audience

This document describes all of the Infrastructure Security custom WLST commands that are available to use with the WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST).

**Note:**

Custom WLST commands for a given Oracle Fusion Middleware component are available for use only if the component is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME` directory.

This document is written for WebLogic Server administrators and operators who deploy Java EE applications using the Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE) from Oracle. It is assumed that readers are familiar with Web technologies and the operating system and platform where WebLogic Server and Fusion Middleware products are installed.

### 1.2 Guide to This Document

This document is organized as follows:

- **This chapter, Introduction and Roadmap, introduces the organization of this guide and lists related documentation.**
- **OPSS Security Store WLST Commands** provides detailed descriptions of the custom WLST commands for OPSS security store.
- **Audit Configuration WLST Commands** provides detailed descriptions of WLST commands for audit configuration.
- **OPSS Keystore Service Commands** provides detailed descriptions of WLST commands used with the OPSS keystore service.
- **SSL Configuration WLST Commands** provides detailed descriptions for the SSL configuration WLST commands.
- **Wallet Configuration WLST Commands** provides detailed descriptions of the WLST commands that you can use to configure Oracle wallets.
OPSS Security Store WLST Commands

This chapter describes the OPSS security store commands. Use the WLST security commands listed in Table 2-1 to operate on a domain policy or credential store, to migrate policies and credentials from a source repository to a target repository, and to import and export (credential) encryption keys.

Table 2-1  WLST Security Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use this command...</th>
<th>To...</th>
<th>Use with WLST...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>addBootStrapCredential</td>
<td>Add a credential to the bootstrap credential store</td>
<td>Offline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addResourceToEntitlement</td>
<td>Add a resource to an entitlement.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createAppRole</td>
<td>Create a new application role.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createCred</td>
<td>Create a new credential.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createEntitlement</td>
<td>Create an entitlement.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createResource</td>
<td>Create a resource.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createResourceType</td>
<td>Create a new resource type.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteAppPolicies</td>
<td>Remove all policies in an application.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteAppRole</td>
<td>Remove an application role.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteCred</td>
<td>Remove a credential.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteEntitlement</td>
<td>Remove an entitlement.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteResource</td>
<td>Remove a resource.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteResourceType</td>
<td>Remove an existing resource type.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exportEncryptionKey</td>
<td>Export the domain encryption key to the file ewallet.p12.</td>
<td>Offline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getEntitlement</td>
<td>List an entitlement.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getResourceType</td>
<td>Fetch an existing resource type.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grantAppRole</td>
<td>Add a principal to a role.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grantEntitlement</td>
<td>Create an entitlement.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grantPermission</td>
<td>Create a new permission.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>importEncryptionKey</td>
<td>Import the encryption key in file ewallet.p12 to the domain.</td>
<td>Offline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listAppRoles</td>
<td>List all roles in an application.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listAppRolesMembers</td>
<td>List all members in an application role.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listAppStripes</td>
<td>List application stripes in policy store.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listCodeSourcePermissions</td>
<td>List permissions assigned to a source code in global policies.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listEntitlement</td>
<td>List an entitlement.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2-1  (Cont.) WLST Security Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use this command...</th>
<th>To...</th>
<th>Use with WLST...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>listEntitlements</td>
<td>List entitlements in an application stripe.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listPermissions</td>
<td>List all permissions granted to a principal.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listResourceActions</td>
<td>List actions in a resource.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listResources</td>
<td>List resources in an application stripe.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listResourceTypes</td>
<td>List resource types in an application stripe.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listSecurityStoreInfo</td>
<td>List the type and location of the OPSS security store, and the user allowed to access it.</td>
<td>Offline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>migrateSecurityStore</td>
<td>Migrate policies or credentials from a source repository to a target repository.</td>
<td>Offline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modifyBootStrapCredential</td>
<td>Update bootstrap credential store</td>
<td>Offline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reassociateSecurityStore</td>
<td>Reassociate policies and credentials to an LDAP repository</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restoreEncryptionKey</td>
<td>Restore the domain encryption key as it was before the last importing.</td>
<td>Offline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revokeAppRole</td>
<td>Remove a principal from a role.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revokeEntitlement</td>
<td>Remove an entitlement.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revokePermission</td>
<td>Remove a permission.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revokeResourceFromEntitlement</td>
<td>Remove a resource from an entitlement</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rollOverEncryptionKey</td>
<td>Replace the current domain encryption key with a new one.</td>
<td>Offline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>updateCred</td>
<td>Modify the attribute values of a credential.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>updateTrustServiceConfig</td>
<td>Update the configuration of the trust service.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:

In syntax descriptions, optional arguments are enclosed in square brackets; all other arguments are required.

2.1 addBootStrapCredential

Offline command that adds a credential to the bootstrap credential store.

Description

Adds a password credential with the given map, key, user name, and user password to the bootstrap credentials configured in the default JPS context of a JPS configuration file. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.
Syntax
addBootStrapCredential(jpsConfigFile, map, key, username, password)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jpsConfigFile</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the file jps-config.xml relative to the location where the command is run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map</td>
<td>Specifies the map of the credential to add.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>Specifies the key of the credential to add.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the user in the credential to add.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the password of the user in the credential to add.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
The following example adds a credential to the bootstrap credential store:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> addBootStrapCredential(jpsConfigFile='./jps-config.xml', map='myMapName', key='myKeyName', username='myUser', password='myPassword')
```

2.2 addResourceToEntitlement

Online command that adds a resource with specified actions to an entitlement.

Description

Adds a resource with specified actions to an entitlement in a specified application stripe. The passed resource type must exist in the passed application stripe.

Syntax

addResourceToEntitlement(appStripe="appStripeName", name="entName", resourceName="resName", actions="actionList")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where the entitlement is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the entitlement to modify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the resource to add.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of the resource to add. The passed resource type must be present in the application stripe at the time this script is invoked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actions</td>
<td>Specifies the comma-separated list of actions for the added resource.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following example adds the resource myResource to the entitlement myEntitlement in the application stripe myApplication:
2.3 createAppRole

Online command that creates a new application role.

Description

Creates a new application role in the domain policy store with a given application and role name. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

Syntax

createAppRole(appStripe, appRoleName)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies an application stripe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appRoleName</td>
<td>Specifies a role name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following example creates a new application role with application stripe myApp and role name myRole:

```
wlst:/mydomain/serverConfig> createAppRole(appStripe="myApp", appRoleName="myRole")
```

2.4 createCred

Online command that creates a new credential in the domain credential store.

Description

Creates a new credential in the domain credential store with a given map name, key name, type, user name and password, URL and port number. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException. This command runs in interactive mode only.

Syntax

createCred(map, key, user, password, [desc])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>map</td>
<td>Specifies a map name (folder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>Specifies a key name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user</td>
<td>Specifies the credential user name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the credential password.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

The following example creates a new password credential with the specified data:

```plaintext
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> createCred(map="myMap, key="myKey", user="myUsr",
password="myPassw", desc="updated usr name and passw to connect to app xyz")
```

### 2.5 createEntitlement

Online command that creates a new entitlement.

#### Description

Creates a new entitlement with just one resource and a list of actions in a specified application stripe. Use `addResourceToEntitlement` to add additional resources to an existing entitlement; use `revokeResourceFromEntitlement` to delete resources from an existing entitlement.

#### Syntax

```plaintext
createEntitlement(appStripe="appStripeName", name="entitlementName",
resourceName="resName", actions="actionList" [,displayName="dispName"] [,,
description="descript"])
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where the entitlement is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the entitlement created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the one resource member of the entitlement created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actions</td>
<td>Specifies a comma-separated the list of actions for the resource resourceName.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>displayName</td>
<td>Specifies the display name of the resource created. Optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>Specifies the description of the entitlement created. Optional.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Example

The following example creates the entitlement `myEntitlement` with just the resource `myResource` in the stripe `myApplication`:

```plaintext
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> createEntitlement(appStripe="myApplication",
name="myEntitlement", resourceName="myResource", actions="read,write")
```
2.6 createResource

Online command that creates a new resource.

Description

Creates a resource of a specified type in a specified application stripe. The passed resource type must exist in the passed application stripe.

Syntax

createResource{appStripe="appStripeName", name="resName", type="resTypeName" [,displayName="dispName"] [,description="descript"]}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where the resource is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the resource created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Specifies the type of resource created. The passed resource type must be present in the application stripe at the time this script is invoked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>displayName</td>
<td>Specifies the display name of the resource created. Optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>Specifies the description of the resource created. Optional.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following example creates the resource myResource in the stripe myApplication:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> createResource{appStripe="myApplication", name="myResource", type="myResType", displayName="myNewResource"}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where to insert the resource type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceTypeName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the resource type to insert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>displayName</td>
<td>Specifies the name for the resource type used in UI gadgets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>Specifies a brief description of the resource type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provider</td>
<td>Specifies the provider for the resource type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matcher</td>
<td>Specifies the class of the resource type. If unspecified, it defaults to oracle.security.jps.ResourcePermission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actions</td>
<td>Specifies the actions allowed on instances of the resource type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delimiter</td>
<td>Specifies the character used to delimit the list of actions. If unspecified, it defaults to comma ','.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example creates a resource type in the stripe myApplication with actions BWPrint and ColorPrint delimited by a semicolon:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> createResourceType{appStripe="myApplication", resourceTypeName="resTypeName", displayName="displName", description="A resource type", provider="Printer", matcher="com.printer.Printer", actions="BWPrint;ColorPrint" [, delimiter=";"]}
```

## 2.8 deleteAppPolicies

Online command that removes all policies with a given application stripe.

**Description**

Removes all policies with a given application stripe. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

**Syntax**

deleteAppPolicies(appStripe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies an application stripe. If not specified, the command works on system policies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example removes all policies of application myApp:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> deleteAppPolicies(appStripe="myApp")
```
2.9 deleteAppRole

Online command that removes an application role.

Description

Removes an application role in the domain policy store with a given application and role name. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

Syntax

createAppRole(appStripe, appRoleName)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies an application stripe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appRoleName</td>
<td>Specifies a role name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following example removes the role with application stripe myApp and role name myRole:

\[
\text{wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> deleteAppRole(appStripe="myApp", appRoleName="myRole")}
\]

2.10 deleteCred

Online command that removes a credential in the domain credential store.

Description

Removes a credential with given map name and key name from the domain credential store. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

Syntax

deleteCred(map, key)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>map</td>
<td>Specifies a map name (folder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>Specifies a key name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following example removes the credential with map name myMap and key name myKey:

\[
\text{wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> deleteCred(map="myApp", key="myKey")}
\]
2.11 deleteEntitlement

Online command that deletes an entitlement.

Description

Deletes an entitlement in a specified application stripe. It performs a cascading deletion by removing all references to the specified entitlement in the application stripe.

Syntax

deleteEntitlement(appStripe="appStripeName", name="entitlementName")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where the entitlement is deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the entitlement to delete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following example deletes the entitlement myEntitlement in the stripe myApplication:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> deleteEntitlement(appStripe="myApplication", name="myEntitlement")

2.12 deleteResource

Online command that deletes a resource.

Description

Deletes a resource and all its references from entitlements in an application stripe. It performs a cascading deletion: if the entitlement refers to one resource only, it removes the entitlement; otherwise, it removes from the entitlement the resource actions for the passed type.

Syntax

deleteResource(appStripe="appStripeName", name="resName", type="resTypeName")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where the resource is deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the resource deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Specifies the type of resource deleted. The passed resource type must be present in the application stripe at the time this script is invoked.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

The following example deletes the resource myResource in the stripe myApplication:

```
wlst:/mydomain/serverConfig> deleteResource(appStripe="myApplication",
     name="myResource", type="myResType")
```

2.13 deleteResourceType

Online command that removes a resource type from the domain policy store within a given application stripe.

Description

Removes a <resource-type> entry in the domain policy store within a given application stripe and with specified name. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

Syntax

```
deleteResourceType(appStripe, resourceTypeName)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe from where to remove the resource type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceTypeName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the resource type to remove.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following example removes the resource type myResType from the stripe myApplication:

```
wlst:/mydomain/serverConfig> deleteResourceType(appStripe="myApplication",
     resourceTypeName="myResType")
```

2.14 exportEncryptionKey

Offline command that extracts the encryption key from a domain's bootstrap wallet to the file ewallet.p12.

Description

Writes the domain's credential encryption key to the file ewallet.p12. The password passed must be used to import data from that file with the command importEncryptionKey.

```
exportEncryptionKey(jpsConfigFile, keyFilePath, keyFilePath)
```
### Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jpsConfigFile</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the file jps-config.xml relative to the location where the command is run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyFilePath</td>
<td>Specifies the directory where the file ewallet.p12 is created; note that the content of this file is encrypted and secured by the value passed to <code>keyFilePassword</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyFilePassword</td>
<td>Specifies the password to secure the file ewallet.p12; note that this same password must be used when importing that file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

The following example writes the file `ewallet.p12` in the directory `myDir`:

```bash
exportEncryptionKey(jpsConfigFile="pathName", keyFilePath="myDir", keyFilePassword="password")
```

### 2.15 getEntitlement

Online command that gets an entitlement.

**Description**

Returns the name, display name, and all the resources (with their actions) of an entitlement in an application stripe.

**Syntax**

`getEntitlement(appStripe="appStripeName", name="entitlementName")`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where the entitlement is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the entitlement to access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example returns the information of the entitlement `myEntitlement` in the stripe `myApplication`:

```bash
wls:\mydomain\serverConfig> getEntitlement(appStripe="myApplication", name="myEntitlement")
```

### 2.16 getResourceType

Online command that fetches a resource type from the domain policy store within a given application stripe.
**Description**

Gets the relevant parameters of a `<resource-type>` entry in the domain policy store within a given application stripe and with specified name. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

**Syntax**

getResourceType(appStripe, resourceTypeName)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe from where to fetch the resource type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceTypeName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the resource type to fetch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example fetches the resource type myResType from the stripe myApplication:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> getResourceType(appStripe="myApplication", resourceTypeName="myResType")
```

## 2.17 grantAppRole

Online command that adds a principal to a role.

**Description**

Adds a principal (class or name) to a role with a given application stripe and name. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

**Syntax**

grantAppRole(appStripe, appRoleName, principalClass, principalName)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies an application stripe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appRoleName</td>
<td>Specifies a role name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalClass</td>
<td>Specifies the fully qualified name of a class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalName</td>
<td>Specifies the principal name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example adds a principal to the role with application stripe myApp and role name myRole:
2.18 grantEntitlement

Online command that grants an entitlement to a named principal.

Description
Grants an entitlement to a specified principal in a specified application stripe.

Syntax
grantEntitlement(appStripe="appStripeName", principalClass="principalClass", principalName="principalName", permSetName="entName")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where the principal resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalClass</td>
<td>Specifies the class associated with the principal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the principal to which the entitlement is granted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permSetName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the entitlement granted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
The following example grants the entitlement myEntitlement in the stripe myApplication to the principal myPrincipalName:

```wls:
wis:/mydomain/serverConfig> grantEntitlement(appStripe="myApplication", principalClass="oracle.security.jps.service.policystore.ApplicationRole", principalName="myPrincipalName", permSetName="myEntitlement")
```

2.19 grantPermission

Online command that creates a new permission.

Description
Creates a new permission for a given code base or URL. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

Syntax
grantPermission([appStripe,] [codeBaseURL,] [principalClass,] [principalName,] permClass, [permTarget,] [permActions])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies an application stripe. If not specified, the command works on system policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>codeBaseURL</td>
<td>Specifies the URL of the code granted the permission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalClass</td>
<td>Specifies the fully qualified name of a class (grantee).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the grantee principal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permClass</td>
<td>Specifies the fully qualified name of the permission class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permTarget</td>
<td>Specifies, when available, the name of the permission target. Some permissions may not include this attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permActions</td>
<td>Specifies a comma-separated list of actions granted. Some permissions may not include this attribute and the actions available depend on the permission class.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following example creates a new application permission (for the application with application stripe myApp) with the specified data:

```
[...]
```

The following example creates a new system permission with the specified data:

```
[...]
```

2.20 importEncryptionKey

Offline command that imports keys from the specified ewallet.p12 file into the domain.

Description

Imports encryption keys from the file ewallet.p12 into the domain. The password passed must be the same as that used to create the file with the command exportEncryptionKey.

Syntax

```
importEncryptionKey(jpsConfigFile, keyFilePath, keyFilePassword)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jpsConfigFile</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the file jps-config.xml relative to the location where the command is run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyFilePath</td>
<td>Specifies the directory where the ewallet.p12 is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyFilePassword</td>
<td>Specifies the password used when the file ewallet.p12 was generated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

importEncryptionKey(jpsConfigFile="pathName", keyFilePath="dirloc", keyFilePassword="password")

### 2.21 listAppRoles

Online command that lists all roles in an application.

**Description**

Lists all roles within a given application stripe. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

**Syntax**

listAppRoles(appStripe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies an application stripe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example returns all roles with application stripe myApp:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listAppRoles(appStripe="myApp")

### 2.22 listAppRolesMembers

Online command that lists all members in a role.

**Description**

Lists all members in a role with a given application stripe and role name. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

**Syntax**

listAppRoleMembers(appStripe, appRoleName)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies an application stripe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appRoleName</td>
<td>Specifies a role name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example
The following example returns all members in the role with application stripe myApp and role name myRole:

```
wlst:/mydomain/serverConfig> listAppRoleMembers(appStripe="myApp",
appRoleName="myRole")
```

## 2.23 listAppStripes

Online or offline command that lists the application stripes in the policy store.

### Description

This script can be run in offline or online mode. When run in offline mode, a configuration file must be passed, and it lists the application stripes in the policy store referred to by the configuration in the default context of the passed configuration file; the default configuration must not have a service instance reference to an identity store. When run in online mode, a configuration file must not be passed, and it lists stripes in the policy store of the domain to which you connect. In any mode, if a regular expression is passed, it lists the application stripes with names that match the regular expression; otherwise, it lists all application stripes.

### Syntax

```
listAppStripes([configFile="configFileName"] [, regularExpression="aRegExp"])
```

### Argument

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>configFile</td>
<td>Specifies the path to the OPSS configuration file. Optional. If specified, the script runs offline; the default context in the specified configuration file must not have a service instance reference to an identity store. If unspecified, the script runs online and it lists application stripes in the policy store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regularExpression</td>
<td>Specifies the regular expression that returned stripe names should match. Optional. If unspecified, it matches all names. To match substrings, use the character &quot;.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

The following (online) invocation returns the list of application stripes in the policy store:

```
wlst:/mydomain/serverConfig> listAppStripes
```

The following (offline) invocation returns the list of application stripes in the policy store referenced in the default context of the specified configuration file:

```
wlst:/mydomain/serverConfig> listAppStripes(configFile="/home/myFile/jps-config.xml")
```

The following (online) invocation returns the list of application stripes that contain the prefix App:

```
wlst:/mydomain/serverConfig> listAppStripes(regularExpression="App*")
```
2.24 listCodeSourcePermissions

Online command that lists permissions assigned to a source code in global policies.

Description
This command allows listing codebase permissions in global policies.

Syntax
listCodeSourcePermissions([codeBase="codeUrl"])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>codeBaseUrl</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the grantee codebase URL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
The following example returns the list permissions assigned to a code source in all global policies:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listCodeSourcePermissions(codeBaseUrl="file:/tmp/lib/myJars.jar")
```

2.25 listEntitlement

Online command that lists an entitlement in a specified application stripe.

Description
If a principal name and a class are specified, it lists the entitlements that match the specified principal; otherwise, it lists all the entitlements.

Syntax
listEntitlement(appStripe="appStripeName" [, principalName="principalName", principalClass="principalClass"])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where the entitlement is deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the principal to match. Optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalClass</td>
<td>Specifies the class of the principal to match. Optional.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
The following example lists all entitlements in the stripe myApplication:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listEntitlement(appStripe="myApplication")
```
2.26 listEntitlements

Online command that lists the entitlements in an application stripe.

Description

Lists all the entitlements in an application stripe. If a resource name and a resource type are specified, it lists the entitlements that have a resource of the specified type matching the specified resource name; otherwise, it lists all the entitlements in the application stripe.

Syntax

listEntitlements(appStripe="appStripeName" [,resourceTypeName="resTypeName", resourceName="resName"])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe from where to list entitlements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceTypeName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the type of the resources to list. Optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of resource to match. Optional.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example lists all the entitlements in the stripe myApplication:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listEntitlements(appStripe="myApplication")

The following example lists all the entitlements in the stripe myApplication that contain a resource type myResType and a resource whose name match the resource name myResName:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listEntitlements(appStripe="myApplication", resourceTypeName="myResType", resourceName="myResName")

2.27 listPermissions

Online command that lists all permissions granted to a given principal.

Description

Lists all permissions granted to a given principal. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

Syntax

listPermissions([appStripe,] principalClass, principalName)
### Argument Definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>appStripe</code></td>
<td>Specifies an application stripe. If not specified, the command works on system policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>principalClass</code></td>
<td>Specifies the fully qualified name of a class (grantee).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>principalName</code></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the grantee principal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

The following example lists all permissions granted to a principal by the policies of application `myApp`:

```
<wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listPermissions(appStripe="myApp", principalClass="my.custom.Principal",principalName="manager")
```

The following example lists all permissions granted to a principal by system policies:

```
<wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listPermissions(principalClass="my.custom.Principal",principalName="manager")
```

### 2.28 listResourceActions

Online command that lists the resources and actions in an entitlement.

### Description

Lists the resources and actions in an entitlement within an application stripe.

### Syntax

```
listResourceActions(appStripe="appStripeName", permSetName="entitlementName")
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>appStripe</code></td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where the entitlement resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>permSetName</code></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the entitlement whose resources and actions to list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

The following example lists the resources and actions of the entitlement `myEntitlement` in the stripe `myApplication`:

```
<wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listResourceActions(appStripe="myApplication", permSetName="myEntitlement")
```

### 2.29 listResources

Online command that lists resources in a specified application stripe.
### listResources

**Description**
If a resource type is specified, it lists all the resources of the specified resource type; otherwise, it lists all the resources of all types.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
listResources(appStripe="appStripeName" [,type="resTypeName"])
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where the resources are listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Specifies the type of resource listed. The passed resource type must be present in the application stripe at the time this script is invoked.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**
The following example lists all resources of type myResType in the stripe myApplication:

```plaintext
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listResources(appStripe="myApplication", type="myResType")
```

### listResourceTypes

**Online command that lists resource types.**

**Description**
Lists all the resource types in a specified application stripe.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
listResourceTypes(appStripe="appStripeName")
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where the resource types are located.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**
The following example lists all resource types in the stripe myApplication:

```plaintext
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listResourceTypes(appStripe="myApplication")
```

### listSecurityStoreInfo

**Offline command that lists the type, the location, and the administrative user of the domain security store.**
Description
The script runs in offline mode and outputs the type of the OPSS security store (file, OID, or DB), its location, and the user allowed to access it (typically a security administrator).

Syntax
listSecurityStoreInfo(domainConfig="configFilePath")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domainConfig</td>
<td>Specifies the full absolute path to the OPSS configuration file jps-config.xml; the file jps-config-jse.xml is also expected to be in the passed directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
The following example returns the type, location, and administrative user of the OPSS policy store:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listSecurityStoreInfo(domainConfig="/home/myConfigPathDirectory/config/fmwconfig")

The following lines illustrate a sample output generated by this command:

For jps-config.xml
Store Type: DB_ORACLE
Location/Endpoint: jdbc:oracle:thin:@adc2120515.us.myComp.com:1555/OWSM.US.COM
User: DEV_OPSS
Datasource: jdbc/OpssDataSource

For jps-config-jse.xml
Store Type: DB_ORACLE
Location/Endpoint: jdbc:oracle:thin:@adc2120515.us.myComp.com:1521/OWSM.US.COM
User: DEV_OPSS

2.32 migrateSecurityStore
Offline command that migrates identities, application-specific, system policies, a specific credential folder, or all credentials.

Description
Migrates security artifacts from a source repository to a target repository. See Migrating with the Script migrateSecurityStore.

2.33 modifyBootStrapCredential
Offline command that updates a bootstrap credential store.

Description
Updates a bootstrap credential store with given user name and password. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

Typically used in the following scenario: suppose that the domain policy and credential stores are LDAP-based, and the credentials to access the LDAP store (stored in the
LDAP server) are changed. Then this command can be used to seed those changes into the bootstrap credential store.

**Syntax**

modifyBootStrapCredential(jpsConfigFile, username, password)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jpsConfigFile</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the file jps-config.xml relative to the location where the command is run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>Specifies the distinguished name of the user in the LDAP store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the password of the user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

Suppose that in the LDAP store the password of the user with distinguished name cn=orcladmin has been changed to welcome1, and that the configuration file jps-config.xml is located in the current directory. Then the following example changes the password in the bootstrap credential store to welcome1:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> modifyBootStrapCredential(jpsConfigFile=./jps-config.xml, username='cn=orcladmin', password='welcome1')

Any output regarding the audit service can be disregarded.

### 2.34 reassociateSecurityStore

**Description**

The script reassociateSecurityStore migrates the OPSS security store from a source to a target LDAP- or DB-based store, and it resets services in the files jps-config.xml and jps-config-jse.xml to the target repository. It also allows specifying that the OPSS security store be shared with that in a different domain (see optional argument join below). The OPSS binaries and the target policy store must have compatible versions.

For complete details and samples see *Securing Applications with Oracle Platform Security Services*.

### 2.35 restoreEncryptionKey

**Description**

Restores the state of the domain bootstrap keys as it was before running importEncryptionKey.

**Syntax**

restoreEncryptionKey(jpsConfigFile)
2.36 revokeAppRole

Online command that removes a principal from a role.

Description
Removes a principal (class or name) from a role with a given application stripe and name. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

Syntax
revokeAppRole(appStripe, appRoleName, principalClass, principalName)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies an application stripe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appRoleName</td>
<td>Specifies a role name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalClass</td>
<td>Specifies the fully qualified name of a class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalName</td>
<td>Specifies the principal name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
The following example removes a principal to the role with application stripe myApp and role name myRole.

    wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> revokeAppRole(appStripe="myApp", appRoleName="myRole", principalClass="com.example.xyzPrincipal", principalName="myPrincipal")

2.37 revokeEntitlement

Online command that deletes an entitlement.

Description
Deletes an entitlement and revokes the entitlement from the principal in a specified application stripe.
Syntax

revokeEntitlement(appStripe="appStripeName", principalClass="principalClass", principalName="principalName", permSetName="entName")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where the entitlement is deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalClass</td>
<td>Specifies the class associated with the principal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the principal to which the entitlement is revoked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permSetName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the entitlement deleted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following example deleted the entitlement myEntitlement in the stripe myApplication:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> revokeEntitlement(appStripe="myApplication", principalClass="oracle.security.jps.service.policystore.ApplicationRole", principalName="myPrincipalName", permSetName="myEntitlement")
```

2.38 revokePermission

Online command that removes a permission.

Description

Removes a permission for a given code base or URL. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

Syntax

revokePermission([appStripe,] [codeBaseURL,] [principalClass,] [principalName,] permClass, [permTarget,] [permActions])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies an application stripe. If not specified, the command works on system policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>codeBaseURL</td>
<td>Specifies the URL of the code granted the permission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalClass</td>
<td>Specifies the fully qualified name of a class (grantee).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principalName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the grantee principal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permClass</td>
<td>Specifies the fully qualified name of the permission class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permTarget</td>
<td>Specifies the fully qualified name of the target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permActions</td>
<td>Specifies the actions of the permission.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Argument Definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>permTarget</td>
<td>Specifies, when available, the name of the permission target. Some permissions may not include this attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permActions</td>
<td>Specifies a comma-separated list of actions granted. Some permissions may not include this attribute and the actions available depend on the permission class.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

The following example removes the application permission (for the application with application stripe `myApp`) with the specified data:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> revokePermission(appStripe="myApp", principalClass="my.custom.Principal", principalName="manager", permClass="java.security.AllPermission")
```

The following example removes the system permission with the specified data:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> revokePermission(principalClass="my.custom.Principal", principalName="manager", permClass="java.io.FilePermission", permTarget="/tmp/fileName.ext", permActions="read,write")
```

### 2.39 revokeResourceFromEntitlement

Online command that removes a resource from an entitlement.

### Description

Removes a resource from an entitlement in a specified application stripe.

### Syntax

```bash
revokeResourceFromEntitlement(appStripe="appStripeName", name="entName", resourceName="resName", resourceType="resTypeName", actions="actionList")
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the application stripe where the entitlement is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the entitlement to modify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the resource to remove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of the resource to remove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actions</td>
<td>Specifies the comma-separated list of actions to remove.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

The following example removes the resource `myResource` from the entitlement `myEntitlement` in the stripe `myApplication`:
2.40 rollOverEncryptionKey

Offline command that changes the domain encryption key.

Description

This offline script replaces the current domain OPSS encryption key with a new one; the current key is not deleted but archived, since it is used to decrypt data that was encrypted using that key.

Note the following important points:

- This command should be executed from the administration server in the domain. No server restart is needed after its execution.
- If the domain is the only domain accessing the security store, nothing else is required.
- However, if two or more domains share the security store, the newly generated key should be exported from the domain where the script was run and imported into each of the other domains sharing the security store, using the scripts exportEncryptionKey and importEncryptionKey.

Syntax

rollOverEncryptionKey(jpsConfigFile="pathName")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jpsConfigFile</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the file jps-config.xml; either relative to the location where the script is run, or the full path.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following example lists all resource types in the stripe myApplication:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> rollOverEncryptionKey(jpsConfigFile="myConfig")

2.41 updateCred

Online command that modifies the type, user name, and password of a credential.

Description

Modifies the type, user name, password, URL, and port number of a credential in the domain credential store with given map name and key name. This command can update the data encapsulated in credentials of type password only. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException. This command runs in interactive mode only.

Syntax

updateCred(map, key, user, password, [desc])
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>map</td>
<td>Specifies a map name (folder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>Specifies a key name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user</td>
<td>Specifies the credential user name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the credential password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desc</td>
<td>Specifies a string describing the credential.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example updates a password credential with the specified data:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> updateCred(map="myMap", key="myKey", user="myUsr", password="myPassw", desc="updated passw cred to connect to app xyz")
```

## 2.42 updateTrustServiceConfig

Online command that updates the configuration of the domain trust service service with the values passed in a property file.

**Description**

Updates the trust service domain configuration. In the event of an error, the command returns a WLSTException.

**Syntax**

`updateTrustServiceConfig([providerName="<the provider name>",]
propsFile="<path of properties file>")`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>providerName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the trust service provider; optional; if unspecified, it defaults to trust.provider.embedded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propsFile</td>
<td>Specifies the path to the file where the property values are set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here is a sample property file:

```
trust.keystoreType=KSS
trust.keyStoreName=kss://<stripeName>/<keystoreName>
trust.trustStoreName=kss://<stripeName>/<truststoreName>
trust.aliasName=<aliasName>
trust.issuerName=<aliasName>
```

Note that the list of specified properties differs according to the value of the property trust.keystoreType. The type can be KSS or JKS; if a property is set to the empty string,
then that property is removed from the trust service configuration. For the list of available properties, see section Trust Service Properties.

Example
The following example updates the trust store service with the specifications in the file myProps:

```bash
wls/mydomain/serverConfig> updateTrustServiceConfig(providerName="myProvider",
propsFile="myProps")
```
This chapter describes the Audit Configuration commands. Use the WLST commands listed in Table 3-1 to view and manage audit policies and the audit repository configuration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use this command</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Use with WLST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>createIAUView</td>
<td>Generate an SQL script to create an IAU view in the database.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createAuditDBView</td>
<td>Generate an SQL script to create an audit definitions view in the database.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deregisterAudit</td>
<td>Remove audit definitions of a specified component from the audit store.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exportAuditConfig</td>
<td>Export a component's audit configuration.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getIAUViewInfo</td>
<td>Get information about a view.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getNonJavaEEAuditMBeanName</td>
<td>Display the mBean name for a non-Java EE component.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getAuditPolicy</td>
<td>Display audit policy settings.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getAuditRepository</td>
<td>Display audit repository settings.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>importAuditConfig</td>
<td>Import a component's audit configuration.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listAuditComponents</td>
<td>List components that can be audited.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listAuditEvents</td>
<td>List audit events for one or all components.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setAuditPolicy</td>
<td>Update audit policy settings.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setAuditRepository</td>
<td>Update audit repository settings.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>registerAudit</td>
<td>Register audit definitions for a specified component in the audit store.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### 3.1 createIAUView

Generates an SQL script to create an IAU view in the database.

**Description**

The generated script creates, by default, a SIMPLE view when the component is registered with the audit service; it switches the view from SIMPLE to INDEXABLE, or creates a view in the database. INDEXABLE views are supported for an Oracle database only. SIMPLE views can be created for all supported databases in the IAU_VIEWER schema.
# Syntax

createIAUView(componentType, [viewType])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>componentType</td>
<td>The component whose definitions are the basis of the view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viewType</td>
<td>The type of view; valid values are SIMPLE or INDEXABLE. Default is SIMPLE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Examples

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig>createIAUView(componentType="AuditApp, viewType="INDEXABLE")
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig>createIAUView(componentType="AuditApp, viewType="SIMPLE")
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig>createIAUView(componentType="AuditApp")
```

---

## 3.2 createAuditDBView

Creates a SQL script that generates a view for audit in the database.

### Description

This command generates a SQL script that you can use to create a database view of the audit definitions of a specified component. The script is written to the specified file and also printed out to the console.

Upon execution, the result of the SQL script depends on the audit model at your site:

- If using the 11.1.1.6.0 model, and the component is registered in the audit store, the script creates a view using the system component tables (IAU_COMMON, IAU_USERSESSION, IAU_AUDITSERVICE and IAU_CUSTOM) for the specified component.

- If using the pre-11.1.1.6.0 model, the component is not registered in the audit store but its event definitions reside in the component_events.xml file (in the oracle_common/modules/oracle.iau_11.1.1/components/componentType directory), and the view is created using the IAU_BASE and component tables.

### Syntax

createAuditDBView(fileName, componentType, [dbType], [viewType])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fileName</td>
<td>The path and file name to which the SQL script is written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>componentType</td>
<td>The name of the registered component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbType</td>
<td>The database type. One of the following: DB_ORACLE, MS_SQL_SERVER, IBM_DB2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viewType</td>
<td>The view type. One of the following: SIMPLE, INDEXABLE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig>
createAuditDBView(fileName="/tmp/JPSAuditView.sql", componentType="JPS",
dbType="DB_ORACLE", viewType=INDEXABLE)

3.3 deregisterAudit

Removes the event definition and translation content from the audit store. for a component.

Description

Removes an existing event definition and translation content for a specified component or application from the audit store.

Syntax

deregisterAudit(componentType)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>componentType</td>
<td>Specifies the component whose definitions are to be removed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> deregisterAudit(componentType="AuditApp")

3.4 exportAuditConfig

Online command that exports a component's audit configuration.

Description

This command exports the audit configuration to a file. For non-Java EE components, pass the component mbean name as a parameter. Java EE applications and services like Oracle Platform Security Services (OPSS) do not need the mbean parameter.

Note:
You can obtain a non-Java EE component's MBean name using the getNonJavaEEAuditMBeanName command.

Syntax

exportAuditConfig([mbeanName],fileName, [componentType])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mbeanName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the non-Java EE component MBean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileName</td>
<td>Specifies the path and file name to which the audit configuration should be exported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>componentType</td>
<td>Specifies that only events of the given component be exported to the file. If not specified, the audit configuration in jps-config.xml is exported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example exports the audit configuration for a component:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> exportAuditConfig(on='oracle.security.audit.test:type=CSAuditMBean, name=CSAuditProxyMBean',fileName='/tmp/auditconfig')
```

The following example exports the audit configuration for a Java EE component; no mBean is specified:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> exportAuditConfig(fileName='/tmp/auditconfig')
```

### 3.5 getIAUViewInfo

**Returns information about the view of a component.**

**Description**

Retrieves information about the view of a specified component.

**Syntax**

```bash
getIAUViewInfo(componentType)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>componentType</td>
<td>The component whose definitions are the basis of the view.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> getIAUViewInfo(componentType="JPS")
```

### 3.6 getNonJavaEEAuditMBeanName

**Online command that displays the mbean name for non-Java EE components.**

**Description**

This command displays the mbean name for non-Java EE components given the instance name, component name, component type, and the name of the Oracle WebLogic Server on which the component's audit mbean is running. The mbean name is a required parameter to other audit WLST commands when managing a non-Java EE component.
getNonJavaEEAuditMBeanName(instName, compName, compType, svrName)

### Argument Definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the application server instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of component. Valid values are ohs, oid, ovd, and WebCache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svrName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the Oracle WebLogic Server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

The following example displays the mBean name for an Oracle Internet Directory:

```
wlis:/mydomain/serverConfig> getNonJavaEEAuditMBeanName(instName='inst1', compName='oid1', compType='oid', svrName='AdminServer')
```

## 3.7 getAuditPolicy

Online command that displays the audit policy settings.

### Description

This command displays audit policy settings including the filter preset, special users, custom events, maximum log file size, and maximum log directory size. The component mbean name is required for non-Java EE components like Oracle HTTP Server.

### Note:

You can obtain a non-Java EE component's MBean name using the `getNonJavaEEAuditMBeanName` command.

### Syntax

```
getAuditPolicy([mbeanName, componentType])
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mbeanName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component audit MBean for non-Java EE components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>componentType</td>
<td>Requests the audit policy for a specific component registered in the audit store. If not specified, the audit policy in jps-config.xml is returned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

The following example displays the audit settings for a Java EE component:
getAuditPolicy\(componentType='JPS'\);
Location changed to domainRuntime tree. This is a read-only tree with DomainMBean as the root.
For more help, use help(domainRuntime)

FilterPreset:All
Max Log File Size:104857600

The following example displays the audit settings for MBean CSAuditProxyMBean:

\wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> getAuditPolicy(on='oracle.security.audit.test:type=CSAuditMBean, name=CSAuditProxyMBean')

3.8 getAuditRepository

Online command that displays audit repository settings.

Description
This command displays audit repository settings for Java EE components and applications (for other components like Oracle Internet Directory, the repository configuration resides in opmn.xml). Also displays database configuration if the repository is a database type.

Syntax
getAuditRepository

Example
The following example displays audit repository configuration:

\wls:/IDMDomain/domainRuntime> getAuditRepository()
Already in Domain Runtime Tree

Repository Type:File

3.9 importAuditConfig

Online command that imports a component's audit configuration.

Description
This command imports the audit configuration from an external file. For non-Java EE components, pass the component mbean name as a parameter. Java EE applications and services like Oracle Platform Security Services (OPSS) do not need the mbean parameter.

\textbf{Note:}
You can obtain a non-Java EE component's MBean name using the \texttt{getNonJavaEEAuditMBeanName} command.
Syntax

importAuditConfig([mbeanName], fileName, [componentType])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mbeanName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the non-Java EE component MBean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileName</td>
<td>Specifies the path and file name from which the audit configuration should be imported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>componentType</td>
<td>Specifies that only events of the given component be imported from the file. If not specified, the audit configuration in jps-config.xml is imported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example imports the audit configuration for a component:

wis:/mydomain/serverConfig> importAuditConfig(on='oracle.security.audit.test:type=CSAuditMBean, name='CSAuditProxyMBean', fileName='/tmp/auditconfig')

The following example imports the audit configuration from a file; no mBean is specified:

wis:/mydomain/serverConfig> importAuditConfig(fileName='/tmp/auditconfig')

3.10 listAuditComponents

Lists components that can be audited.

Description

This command creates a list of the components that can be audited. It lists components registered in the audit store using both the 11.1.1.6.0 model and the pre-11.1.1.6.0 model.

Syntax

listAuditComponents(fileName)

Example

listAuditComponents(fileName = "/tmp/complist.txt")

3.11 listAuditEvents

Online command that displays a component's audit events.
Description

This command displays a component’s audit events and attributes. For non-Java EE components, pass the component mbean name as a parameter. Java EE applications and services like Oracle Platform Security Services (OPSS) do not need the mbean parameter. Without a component type, all generic attributes applicable to all components are displayed.

**Note:**

You can obtain a non-Java EE component’s MBean name using the `getNonJavaEEAuditMBeanName` command.

Syntax

```
listAuditEvents([mbeanName],[componentType])
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mbeanName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component MBean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>componentType</td>
<td>Specifies the component type to limit the list to all events of the component type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following example displays audit events for the Oracle Platform Security Services component:

```
wls:/IDMDomain/domainRuntime> listAuditEvents(componentType='JPS');
Already in Domain Runtime Tree
```

Common Attributes

- **ComponentType**: Type of the component. For MAS integrated SystemComponents this is the componentType
- **InstanceId**: Name of the MAS Instance, that this component belongs to
- **HostId**: DNS hostname of originating host
- **HostNwaddr**: IP or other network address of originating host
- **ModuleId**: ID of the module that originated the message. Interpretation is unique within Component ID.
- **ProcessId**: ID of the process that originated the message

The following example displays audit events for Oracle HTTP Server:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listAuditEvents(componentType='ohs')
```

The following example displays all audit events:

```
wls:/IDMDomain/domainRuntime> listAuditEvents();
Already in Domain Runtime Tree
```
3.12 setAuditPolicy

Online command that updates an audit policy.

Description

Online command that configures the audit policy settings. You can set the filter preset, add or remove users, and add or remove custom events. The component mbean name is required for non-Java EE components like Oracle HTTP Server.

Note:

You can obtain a non-Java EE component's MBean name using the getNonJavaEEAuditMBeanName command.

Syntax

```
setAuditPolicy([mbeanName], [filterPreset], [addSpecialUsers], [removeSpecialUsers], [addCustomEvents], [removeCustomEvents], [componentType], [maxFileSize], [andCriteria], [orCriteria], [componentEventsFile])
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mbeanName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component audit MBean for non-Java EE components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filterPreset</td>
<td>Specifies the filter preset to be changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addSpecialUsers</td>
<td>Specifies the special users to be added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>removeSpecialUsers</td>
<td>Specifies the special users to be removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addCustomEvents</td>
<td>Specifies the custom events to be added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>removeCustomEvents</td>
<td>Specifies the custom events to be removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>componentType</td>
<td>Specifies the component definition type to be updated. The audit runtime policy for the component is registered in the audit store. If not specified, the audit configuration defined in jps-config.xml is modified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFileSize</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum size of the log file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andCriteria</td>
<td>Specifies the and criteria in a custom filter preset definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orCriteria</td>
<td>Specifies the or criteria in a custom filter preset definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>componentEventsFile</td>
<td>Specifies a component definition file under the 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.6) metadata model. This parameter is required if you wish to create/update an audit policy in the audit store for an 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.6) metadata model component, and the filter preset level is set to &quot;Custom&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example sets audit policy to **None** level, and adds users **user2** and **user3** while removing **user1** from the policy:

```sql
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> setAuditPolicy (filterPreset='None',addSpecialUsers='user2,user3',removeSpecialUsers='user1',componentType='JPS')
```

```sql
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> getAuditPolicy(componentType='JPS');
Already in Domain Runtime Tree
FilterPreset:None
Special Users:user2,user3
Max Log File Size:104857600
```

The following example adds login events while removing logout events from the policy:

```sql
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> setAuditPolicy(filterPreset='Custom',addCustomEvents='UserLogin',removeCustomEvents='UserLogout')
```

```sql
wls:/IDMDomain/domainRuntime> setAuditPolicy(filterPreset='Low',componentType='JPS');
Already in Domain Runtime Tree
Audit Policy Information updated successfully
```

The following example sets audit policy to a **Low** level:

```sql
wls:/IDMDomain/domainRuntime> getAuditPolicy(componentType='JPS')
Already in Domain Runtime Tree
FilterPreset:Low
Max Log File Size:104857600
```

The following example sets a custom filter to audit the **CheckAuthorization** event:

```sql
wls:/IDMDomain/domainRuntime> setAuditPolicy(filterPreset='Custom',componentType='JPS',addCustomEvents="Authorization:CheckPermission,CheckSubject;CredentialManagement:CreateCredential,DeleteCredential")
```

```sql
wls:/IDMDomain/domainRuntime> getAuditPolicy(componentType='JPS')
Already in Domain Runtime Tree
FilterPreset:Custom
Max Log File Size:104857600
```
3.13 setAuditRepository

Online command that updates audit repository settings.

Description

This command sets the audit repository settings for Java EE and SE components and applications (for other components like Oracle Internet Directory, the repository is configured by editing `opmn.xml`).

Syntax

```
setAuditRepository([switchToDB], [dataSourceName], [interval],
                   [timezone], [repositoryType], [logDirectory],
                   [jdbcString], [dbUser], [dbPassword])
```

**Argument** | **Definition**
--- | ---
switchToDB | If true, switches the repository from file to database. Valid value: true.
dataSourceName | Specifies the JNDI name of the data source. This data source must be configured in the specified Oracle Weblogic Server domain.
interval | Specifies the time, in seconds, that the audit loader sleeps.
timezone | Specifies the time zone in which the audit loader records the timestamps of the audit events. Valid values are utc and local.
repositoryType | Specifies the database type to which the data has to be uploaded. The supported databases are Oracle, MS SQL Server and IBM DB2.
logDirectory | Specifies the audit log directory for SE applications to store bus stop files.
jdbcString | Specifies the audit repository jdbc connection string for SE applications.
dbUser | Specifies the audit repository IAU schema user.
dbPassword | Specifies the audit repository IAU schema password.

Example

The following example changes audit repository to a specific database and sets the audit loader interval to 14 seconds, and the time zone to utc:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> setAuditRepository(switchToDB="true",
dataSourceName="jdbc/AuditDB", interval="14", timezone="utc",
```
3.14 registerAudit

Registers a component with the audit service.

Description

Adds the event definition and translation content for a specified component to the audit store. If you try to register using the pre-11.1.1.6.0 audit XML schema definition, it is upgraded to the 11.1.1.6.0 XML schema definition and then registered with the audit store.

Syntax

```
registerAudit(xmlFile, [xlfFile], componentType, [mode=OVERWRITE|UPGRADE],
[createView=SIMPLE|INDEXABLE|DISABLE])
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xmlFile</td>
<td>Specifies the Component Event definition file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlfFile</td>
<td>Specifies the component xlf jar file. Optional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>componentType</td>
<td>Specifies the component to be registered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Optional. OVERWRITE or UPGRADE. Default is UPGRADE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createView</td>
<td>Optional. SIMPLE, INDEXABLE or DISABLE. Default is SIMPLE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig>registerAudit (xmlFile="/tmp/comp.xml",
xlfFile="/tmp/comp_xlf.jar", componentType="AuditApp", mode="UPGRADE",
createView=INDEXABLE)
```
OPSS Keystore Service Commands

This chapter describes the WLST commands used with the OPSS keystore service.

Note:
You need to acquire an OPSS handle to use keystore service commands; this handle is denoted by ‘svc’ in the discussion that follows. See Managing Keys and Certificates in Securing Applications with Oracle Platform Security Services.

Table 4-1 lists the WLST commands used to manage the keystore service.

Table 4-1    OPSS Keystore Service Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use this Command...</th>
<th>to...</th>
<th>Use with WLST...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>changeKeyPassword</td>
<td>Change the password for a key.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changeKeyStorePassword</td>
<td>Change the password on a keystore.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createKeyStore</td>
<td>Create a keystore.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteKeyStore</td>
<td>Delete a keystore.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteKeyStoreEntry</td>
<td>Delete an entry in a keystore.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exportKeyStore</td>
<td>Export a keystore to file.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exportKeyStoreCertificate</td>
<td>Export a certificate to a file.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exportKeyStoreCertificateRequest</td>
<td>Export a certificate request to a file.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generateKeyPair</td>
<td>Generate a keypair.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generateSecretKey</td>
<td>Generate a secret key.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getKeyStoreCertificates</td>
<td>Get information about a certificate or trusted certificate.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getKeyStoreSecretKeyProperties</td>
<td>Get the secret key properties.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>importKeyStore</td>
<td>Import a keystore from file.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>importKeyStoreCertificate</td>
<td>Import a certificate or other object.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listExpiringCertificates</td>
<td>List certificates expiring in a specified period.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listKeyStoreAliases</td>
<td>List aliases in a keystore.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listKeyStores</td>
<td>List all the keystores in a stripe.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syncKeyStores</td>
<td>Synchronizes the keystores in the administration server with keystores in the security store.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1 changeKeyPassword

Changes a key password.

**Description**
Changes the password for a key.

**Syntax**

```
svc.changeKeyPassword(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore', password='password',
alias='alias', currentkeypassword='currentkeypassword',
newkeypassowrd='newkeypassowrd')
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>svc</code></td>
<td>Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to getOpssService().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>appStripe</code></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the stripe containing the keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>name</code></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>password</code></td>
<td>Specifies the keystore password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>alias</code></td>
<td>Specifies the alias of the key entry whose password is changed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>currentkeypassowrd</code></td>
<td>Specifies the current key password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>newkeypassowrd</code></td>
<td>Specifies the new key password</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example changes the password on the key entry `orakey`:

```
wl$:/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.changeKeyPassword(appStripe='system',
name='keystore', password='password',
alias='orakey', currentkeypassowrd='currentkeypassowrd',
newkeypassowrd='newkeypassowrd')
```

4.2 changeKeyStorePassword

Changes the password of a keystore.

**Description**
Changes the password of the specified keystore.

**Syntax**

```
svc.changeKeyStorePassword(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore',
currentpassword='currentpassword', newpassword='newpassword')
```
### Argument Definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svc</td>
<td>Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to getOpssService().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the stripe containing the keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the keystore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>currentpassword</td>
<td>Specifies the current keystore password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newPassword</td>
<td>Specifies the new keystore password</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Example

The following example changes the password for keystore2.

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.changeKeyStorePassword(appStripe='system', name='keystore2', currentpassword='currentpassword', newPassword='newpassword')
```

### 4.3 createKeyStore

This keystore service command creates a new keystore.

#### Description

Creates a new keystore on the given application stripe.

#### Syntax

```bash
svc.createKeyStore(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore', password='password',permission=true|false)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svc</td>
<td>Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to getOpssService().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the stripe where the keystore is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the new keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the keystore password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permission</td>
<td>This parameter is true if the keystore is protected by permission only, false if protected by both permission and password.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Example

The following example creates a keystore named keystore1.
4.4 deleteKeyStore

Deletes the named keystore.

Description
This keystore service command deletes a specified keystore.

Syntax
svc.deleteKeyStore(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore', password='password')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svc</td>
<td>Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to getOpssService().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the stripe where the keystore resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the keystore to be deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the keystore password.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
The following example deletes the keystore named keystore1.

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.deleteKeyStore(appStripe='system', name='keystore1', password='password')

4.5 deleteKeyStoreEntry

Deletes a keystore entry.

Description
This command deletes the specified entry in a keystore.

Syntax
svc.deleteKeyStoreEntry(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore', password='password', alias='alias', keypassword='keypassword')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svc</td>
<td>Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to getOpssService().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the stripe where the keystore resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the keystore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Argument Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>password</code></td>
<td>Specifies the keystore password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>alias</code></td>
<td>Specifies the alias of the entry to be deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>keypassword</code></td>
<td>Specifies the key password of the entry to be deleted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

The following example deletes a keystore entry denoted by alias `orakey`.

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.deleteKeyStoreEntry(appStripe='system', name='keystore2', password='password', alias='orakey', keypassword='keypassword')
```

### 4.6 exportKeyStore

Exports a keystore to a file.

#### Description

Exports a keystore to a specified file.

#### Syntax

```
svc.exportKeyStore(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore', password='password', aliases='comma-separated-aliases', keypasswords='comma-separated-keypasswords', type='keystore-type', filepath='absolute_file_path')
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>svc</code></td>
<td>Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to <code>getOpssService()</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>appStripe</code></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the stripe where the keystore resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>name</code></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>password</code></td>
<td>Specifies the keystore password. The value also applies to the output file, based on the current usage of the command:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For password-protected keystores of all types, this will be the password of the output file;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For permission-protected keystores of type JKS or JCEKS, this will be the password of the output file;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For permission-protected keystores of type OracleWallet, if the password value is non-empty, this will be the password of the output file; an empty value will create an auto-login wallet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the keystore is password-based, the value of this argument must be the same as the password specified when the password-based keystore was created. Otherwise, if the keystore is not password-based, any value is valid.
### 4.7 exportKeyStoreCertificate

Exports a certificate.

**Description**

Exports a certificate, trusted certificate or certificate chain.

**Syntax**

```java
svc.exportKeyStoreCertificate(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore', password='password', alias='alias', keypassword='keypassword', type='entrytype', filepath='absolute_file_path')
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>svc</code></td>
<td>Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to getOpssService().</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example exports two aliases from the specified keystore.

```bash
wls/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.exportKeyStore(appStripe='system', name='keystore2', password='password', aliases='orakey,seckey', keypasswords='keypassword1,keypassword2', type='JKS', filepath='/tmp/file.jks')
```

The following example exports a keystore to create an Oracle Wallet file:

```bash
wls/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.exportKeyStore(appStripe='system', name='keystore2', password='mypassword', aliases='orakey,seckey', keypasswords='', type='OracleWallet', filepath='/tmp')
```
### Argument Definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the stripe where the keystore resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the keystore password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alias</td>
<td>Specifies the alias of the entry to be exported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keypassword</td>
<td>Specifies the key password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Specifies the type of keystore entry to be exported. Valid values are 'Certificate', 'TrustedCertificate' or 'CertificateChain'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filepath</td>
<td>Specifies the absolute path of the file where certificate, trusted certificate or certificate chain is exported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

The following example exports a certificate corresponding to the orakey alias:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.exportKeyStoreCertificate(appStripe='system',
name='keystore2',
password='password', alias='orakey', keypassword='keypassword',
type='Certificate', filepath='/tmp/cert.txt')
```

### 4.8 exportKeyStoreCertificateRequest

Exports a certificate request.

**Description**

Generates and exports a certificate request from a keystore.

**Syntax**

```bash
svc.exportKeyStoreCertificateRequest(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore',
password='password', alias='alias', keypassword='keypassword',
filepath='absolute_file_path')
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svc</td>
<td>Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to getOpssService().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the stripe where the keystore resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the keystore password.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Argument**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alias</td>
<td>Specifies the entry's alias name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keypassword</td>
<td>Specifies the key password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filepath</td>
<td>Specifies the absolute path of the file where certificate request is exported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example exports a certificate request corresponding to the `orakey` alias.

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.exportKeyStoreCertificateRequest(appStripe='system', name='keystore2', password='password', alias='orakey', keypassword='keypassword', filepath='/tmp/certreq.txt')
```

### 4.9 generateKeyPair

Generates a key pair in a keystore.

**Description**

Generates a key pair using a specified algorithm, and wraps it in a demo CA-signed certificate.

**Syntax**

```bash
svc.generateKeyPair(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore', password='password', dn='distinguishedname', keysize='keysize', alias='alias', keypassword='keypassword',[, algorithm='algorithm'][,ext_san='ext_san']
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svc</td>
<td>Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to getOpssService().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the stripe where the keystore resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the keystore password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ext_san</td>
<td>Specifies the Subject Alternative Name (SAN) extension. The format for the argument is &quot;type:value,...,type:value&quot;. Only the DNS type is supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dn</td>
<td>Specifies the distinguished name of the certificate wrapping the key pair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keysize</td>
<td>Specifies the key size.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alias</td>
<td>Specifies the alias of the key pair entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keypassword</td>
<td>Specifies the key password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algorithm</td>
<td>Specifies the algorithm to use to encrypt the generated keys. The only valid values are RSA or EC (Elliptic Curve Cryptography). Optional. If not specified, the command uses the RSA algorithm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

The following example generates a keypair in keystore2 using the default RSA algorithm:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.generateKeyPair(appStripe='system', name='keystore2', password='password', dn='cn=www.oracle.com', keysize='1024', alias='orakey', keypassword='keypassword')
```

The following example generates a keypair in keystore2 using the RSA algorithm:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.generateKeyPair(appStripe='system', name='keystore2', password='password', dn='cn=www.oracle.com', keysize='1024', alias='orakey', keypassword='keypassword', algorithm='RSA')
```

The following example generates a keypair in keystore2 using the ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptography) algorithm:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.generateKeyPair(appStripe='system', name='keystore2', password='password', dn='cn=www.oracle.com', keysize='1024', alias='orakey', keypassword='keypassword', algorithm='EC')
```

The following example generates a keypair with SAN in keystore2 using the default RSA algorithm:

```bash
svc.generateKeyPair(appStripe='system', name='keystore2', password='<password>', dn='cn=www.oracle.com', keyszie='2048', alias='orakey', keypassword='<keypassword>', ext_san='DNS:server1.oracle.com,DNS:www.oracle.com')
```

### 4.10 generateSecretKey

Generates a secret key. This command creates only a symmetric key, not a public/private key pair. To view the properties after creating the symmetric key, use `getKeyStoreSecretKeyProperties`.

**Description**

Generates a symmetric key in a keystore.

**Syntax**

```bash
svc.generateSecretKey(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore', password='password', algorithm='algorithm', keysize='keysize', alias='alias', keypassword='keypassword')
```
Argument | Definition
--- | ---
svc | Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to getOpssService().
appStripe | Specifies the name of the stripe where the keystore resides.
name | Specifies the name of the keystore.
password | Specifies the keystore password.
algorithm | Specifies the symmetric key algorithm.
keysize | Specifies the key size.
alias | Specifies the alias of the key entry.
keypassword | Specifies the key password.

Example

The following example generates a keypair with keysize 128 in keystore2.

```
wlst:/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.generateSecretKey(appStripe='system', name='keystore2', password='password', algorithm='AES', keysize='128', alias='seckey', keypassword='keypassword')
```

### 4.11 getKeyStoreCertificates

Retrieves information about a certificate or trusted certificate.

**Syntax**

```
svc.getKeyStoreCertificates(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore', password='password', alias='alias', keypassword='keypassword')
```

Argument | Definition
--- | ---
svc | Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to getOpssService().
appStripe | Specifies the name of the stripe where the keystore resides.
name | Specifies the name of the keystore.
4.12 getKeyStoreSecretKeyProperties

Retrieves secret key properties.

**Description**

Retrieves secret key properties like the algorithm.

**Syntax**

```
svc.getKeyStoreSecretKeyProperties(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore', password='password', alias='alias', keypassword='keypassword')
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>svc</code></td>
<td>Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to getOpssService().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>appStripe</code></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the stripe where the keystore resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>name</code></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>password</code></td>
<td>Specifies the keystore password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>alias</code></td>
<td>Specifies the alias of the secret key whose properties are displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>keypassword</code></td>
<td>Specifies the secret key password.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example gets properties for secret key `seckey`:

```
$ wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.getKeyStoreSecretKeyProperties(appStripe='system', name='keystore', password='password', alias='seckey', keypassword='keypassword')
```
**4.13 importKeyStore**

Imports a keystore from file. This command imports any public key, private key, symmetric key, and trusted certificates from the key store file into OPSS Keystore Service keystore.

**Description**

Imports a keystore from a system file.

**Syntax**

```
svc.importKeyStore(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore', password='password', aliases='comma-separated-aliases', keypasswords='comma-separated-keypasswords', type='keystore-type', permission=true|false, filepath='absolute_file_path')
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>svc</td>
<td>Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to getOpssService().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the stripe where the keystore will reside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the keystore password. These rules apply:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If importing an auto-login Oracle Wallet file, no password is needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If importing a password-protected Oracle Wallet file (ewallet.p12), enter a password of minimum eight characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aliases</td>
<td>Specifies the comma-separated aliases of the entries to be imported from the file. If type is set to OracleWallet, it is not required; otherwise, it is a required argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keypasswords</td>
<td>Specifies the passwords of the keys in the file. These rules apply:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If type is JKS or JCEKS, enter comma-separated passwords of the keys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If type is OracleWallet, no password is needed. The key passwords will be the same as the keystore password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Specifies the imported keystore type. Valid values are 'JKS' or 'JCEKS' or 'OracleWallet'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filepath</td>
<td>If type is set to JKS or JCEKS, it specifies the absolute path of the keystore file to be imported, including filename. If type is set to OracleWallet, it specifies the absolute path of the directory where the Oracle Wallet is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permission</td>
<td>Specifies true if keystore is protected by permission only, false if protected by both permission and password. If set to true, the imported file is permission protected, so when call getKeyStore or getKey, set password to null.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Example**

The following example imports a JKS keystore file to `keystore2`:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.importKeyStore(appStripe='system', name='keystore2', password='password', aliases='orakey,seckey', keypasswords='keypassword1,keypassword2', type='JKS', permission=true, filepath='/tmp/file.jks')
```

The following example imports an Oracle Wallet to `keystore2`:

```bash
svc.importKeyStore(appStripe='system', name='keystore2', password='mypassword', aliases='orakey,seckey', keypasswords='', type='OracleWallet', permission=true, filepath='/tmp')
```

### 4.14 `importKeyStoreCertificate`

Imports a certificate or other specified object.

**Description**

Imports a certificate, trusted certificate or certificate chain.

**Syntax**

```bash
svc.importKeyStoreCertificate(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore', password='password', alias='alias', keypassword='keypassword', type='entrytype', filepath='absolute_file_path')
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>svc</code></td>
<td>Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to getOpssService().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>appStripe</code></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the stripe where the keystore resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>name</code></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the keystore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>password</code></td>
<td>Specifies the keystore password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>alias</code></td>
<td>Specifies the alias of the entry to be imported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>keypassword</code></td>
<td>Specifies the key password of the newly imported entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>type</code></td>
<td>Specifies the type of keystore entry to be imported. Valid values are 'Certificate', 'TrustedCertificate' or 'CertificateChain'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>filepath</code></td>
<td>Specifies the absolute path of the file from where certificate, trusted certificate or certificate chain is imported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example imports a certificate into `keystore2`. 
4.15 listExpiringCertificates

Lists expiring certificates.

**Description**

Lists expiring certificates and optionally renews them.

**Syntax**

```
svc.listExpiringCertificates(days='days', autorenew=true|false)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| `svc`     | Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to `getOpssService()`.
| `days`    | Specifies that the list should only include certificates within this many days from expiration. |
| `autorenew` | Specifies true for automatically renewing expiring certificates, false for only listing them. |

**Example**

The following example lists certificates expiring within one year, and requests that they be renewed:

```
wlst/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.listExpiringCertificates(days='365', autorenew=true)
```

4.16 listKeyStoreAliases

Lists the aliases in a keystore.

**Description**

Lists the aliases in a keystore for a given type of entry.

**Syntax**

```
svc.listKeyStoreAliases(appStripe='stripe', name='keystore', password='password', type='entrytype')
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| `svc`      | Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to `getOpssService()`.
| `appStripe` | Specifies the name of the stripe where the keystore resides. |
| `name`     | Specifies the name of the keystore. |
### listKeyStores

Lists all the keystores in a stripe.

**Description**

Lists all the keystores in the specified stripe.

**Syntax**

```
svc.listKeyStores(appStripe='stripe')
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>svc</code></td>
<td>Specifies the service command object obtained through a call to <code>getOpssService()</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>appStripe</code></td>
<td>Specifies the name of the stripe whose keystores are listed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following example lists all keystores on all stripes.

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> svc.listKeyStores(appStripe="*")
```

### syncKeyStores

Synchronizes keystores from the OPSS security store to the local repository.

**Description**

Downloads keystores from an application stripe in the security store to the specified directory on the file system, in the given format.

If the target format is Oracle Wallet, the command downloads the contents of all KSS keystores for a given stripe into auto-login wallets on the server. The contents of the domain trust store are automatically included in each wallet.
Syntax

The syntax is as follows:

```
syncKeyStores(appStripe='<application_stripe>',
keystoreFormat='exported_file_format',
rootDirectory='root_dir_absolute_path')
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appStripe</td>
<td>Name of the KSS application stripe containing the keystores that need to be synchronized with the local repository.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keystoreFormat</td>
<td>Specifies the format of the target keystore. Valid formats are 'KSS' and 'OracleWallet'. If the keystoreFormat is 'OracleWallet', then the keystores in this stripe must be permission-protected only. You cannot use password-protected keystores in an Oracle wallet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rootDirectory</td>
<td>For the Oracle Wallet format, specifies the absolute path of the server directory where the wallet(s) are created.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:

The `svc` argument does not apply to this command.

Example

The following example looks up the security store for the "system" stripe and downloads its contents into the `keystores.xml` file under the `DOMAIN_HOME/config/fmwconfig` directory.

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> syncKeyStores(appStripe='system', keystoreFormat='KSS')
```

The following example generates Oracle Wallets corresponding to all keystores in the stripe 'ohs':

```
syncKeyStores(appStripe='ohs',
keystoreFormat='OracleWallet', rootDirectory='/tmp/bin')
```
SSL Configuration WLST Commands

This chapter describes SSL configuration WLST commands. This chapter contains the following sections:

- About SSL Configuration Commands
- Properties Files for SSL

5.1 About SSL Configuration Commands

WLST commands are available to configure and manage SSL for Oracle Fusion Middleware components.

Use the commands listed in Table 5-1 for this task.

See Also:

Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware for important instructions on how to launch the WLST shell to run SSL-related commands. Do not launch the WLST interface from any other location.

Note:

All WLST commands for SSL configuration must be run in online mode.

You can obtain help for each command by issuing:

help('command_name')

Certain commands require parameters like instance name, ias-component and process type. You can obtain this information with the command:

state('serverName') [in WebLogic domain]

nmServerStatus(serverName='name', serverType='type') [in Standalone domain]

Table 5-1  WLST Commands for SSL Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use this command...</th>
<th>To...</th>
<th>Use with WLST...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>configureSSL</td>
<td>Set the SSL attributes for a component listener.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getSSL</td>
<td>Display the SSL attributes for a component listener.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 Properties Files for SSL

SSL configuration employs certain properties files for use with the WLST `configureSSL` command.

The files contain parameters to specify the desired SSL configuration, such as authentication type, cipher values, and SSL version.

You can use descriptive names if you need to manage multiple properties files for different components. For example, you could have properties files named `ohs-ssl-properties.prop` or `ovd-ssl-properties.prop`.

5.2.1 Structure of Properties Files

All the SSL properties files have a consistent structure.

Table 5-2 provides details about the key-value structure and usage of these files.

### Table 5-2 Parameters in Properties File

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Mandatory?</th>
<th>Allowed Values for Oracle HTTP Server</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSLEnabled</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>true, false</td>
<td>Either value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciphers</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5, SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA, SSL_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA, SSL_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA, SSL_DH_anon_WITH_RC4_128_MD5, SSL_DH_anon_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA, SSL_DH_anon_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA, TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA, TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA</td>
<td>One or more comma separated values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSLVersions</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>nzos_Version_3_0, nzos_Version_3_0_With_2_0_Hello, nzos_Version_1_0</td>
<td>One or more comma separated values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CertValidation</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>none, crl</td>
<td>Either value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CertValidation Path</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>file://crl_file_path, dir://crl_dir_path</td>
<td>Path of the CRL file, or directory containing CRL files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KeyStore</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Valid wallet name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TrustStore</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5-2  (Cont.) Parameters in Properties File

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Mandatory?</th>
<th>Allowed Values for Oracle HTTP Server</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AuthenticationType</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Any one value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Server</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mutual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5-3 shows the default values:

Table 5-3  Default Values of Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Default Value for Oracle HTTP Server</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSLEnabled</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciphers</td>
<td>null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSLVersions</td>
<td>null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CertValidation</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CertValidation Path</td>
<td>null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KeyStore</td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TrustStore</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication Type</td>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:

- At least one DH_anon cipher must be used in SSL no-auth mode. For all other modes, at least one RSA cipher must be used.
- The value of the KeyStore parameter must be specified when configuring SSL in server-auth, mutual-auth, or optional client auth.
- If only AES ciphers have been specified, the SSLVersions parameter must contain TLSv1 or nzos_Version_1_0.
- If you are doing CRL-based validation, the value of the CertValidation parameter should be crl and the value of the CertValidationPath parameter should point to the CRL file/directory.

5.2.2 Examples of Properties Files

Some examples demonstrating the use of the properties files follow.

Example 1: Basic Properties File

SSLEnabled=true
AuthenticationType=None
CertValidation=none
This properties file specifies no authentication mode, and default values will be used during SSL configuration for ciphers and SSL version. Keystore and truststore properties are not specified since the authentication type is None. For other authentication types, keystore must be specified.

**Example 2: Basic Properties File**

```
SSLEnabled=
AuthenticationType=None
CertValidation=none
```

This properties file is exactly the same as above, except that `SSLEnabled` is explicitly specified without any value. This is the same as not specifying the key at all. In both cases, the default value will be used.

Therefore, all the following three settings have the same meaning:

- **The setting:**
  ```
  SSLEnabled=true
  ```
  Here the value `true` is explicitly specified.

- **The setting:**
  ```
  SSLEnabled=
  ```
  Since no value is mentioned here, the default value of `SSLEnabled` (true) is used.

- **The key `SSLEnabled` is not present in the properties file.**
  Since the key is not present, its default value (true) is used.

**Example 3: Properties File with Version for Oracle HTTP Server**

```
SSLEnabled=true
AuthenticationType=Mutual
SSLVersion=nzos_Version_3_0
CertValidation=crl
CertValidationPath=file:///tmp/file.crl
KeyStore=ohs1
```

This properties file has:

- Default values for ciphers
- Keystore
- SSL version v3
- CRL validation turned on
- Mutual Authentication mode

### 5.3 configureSSL

Online command that sets SSL attributes.
Description
This command sets the SSL attributes for a component listener. The attributes are specified in a properties file format (name=value). If a properties file is not provided, or it does not contain any SSL attributes, then default attribute values are used.

For details about the format of properties files, see Properties Files for SSL.

Syntax
configureSSL('instName', 'compName', 'compType', 'listener', 'filePath')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the application server instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listener</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component listener to be configured for SSL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filePath</td>
<td>Specifies the absolute path of the properties file containing the SSL attributes to set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example
Here are some examples of configureSSL command usage.

The following command configures SSL attributes specified in the properties file /tmp/ssl.properties for Oracle Virtual Directory instance ovd1 in application server instance inst1, for listener listener1:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> configureSSL('inst1', 'ovd1', 'ovd', 'listener1','/tmp/ssl.properties')

The following command configures SSL attributes without specifying a properties file. Since no file is provided, the default SSL attribute values are used:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> configureSSL('inst1', 'ovd1', 'ovd', 'listener2')

5.4 getSSL

Online command that lists the configured SSL attributes.

Description
This command lists the configured SSL attributes for the specified component listener.

Syntax
getSSL('instName', 'compName', 'compType', 'listener')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the application server instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listener</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component listener.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following command shows the SSL attributes configured for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1, for listener sslport1:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> getSSL('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs', 'sslport1')
```
This chapter describes how to configure Oracle wallets using WLST commands. This chapter contains the following topic:

- The WLST Wallet Commands

### 6.1 The WLST Wallet Commands

WLST commands allow to manage Oracle wallets for Oracle Fusion Middleware components. Table 6-1 lists the available commands.

To obtain help for a command, invoke a command like the following:

```text
help('command_name')
```

Certain commands require parameters like instance name, ias-component or process type. To obtain such information, invoke commands like the following:

```text
state('serverName') [in WebLogic domain]
nmServerStatus(serverName='name', serverType='type') [in Standalone domain]
```

**Note:**

WLST allows you to import certificates in only PEM format.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use this command...</th>
<th>To...</th>
<th>Use with WLST...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>addCertificateRequest</td>
<td>Generate a certificate signing request in an Oracle wallet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addSelfSignedCertificate</td>
<td>Add a self-signed certificate to an Oracle wallet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changeWalletPassword</td>
<td>Change the password to an Oracle wallet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createWallet</td>
<td>Create an Oracle wallet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteWallet</td>
<td>Delete an Oracle wallet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exportWallet</td>
<td>Export an Oracle wallet to a file.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exportWalletObject</td>
<td>Export an object (for example, a certificate) from an Oracle wallet to a file.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getWalletObject</td>
<td>Display a certificate or other object present in an Oracle wallet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>importWallet</td>
<td>Import an Oracle wallet from a file.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6-1   (Cont.) WLST Commands for Oracle Wallet Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use this command...</th>
<th>To...</th>
<th>Use with WLST...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>importWalletObject</td>
<td>Import a certificate or other object from a file to an Oracle wallet.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listWalletObjects</td>
<td>List all objects (such as certificates) present in an Oracle wallet.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listWallets</td>
<td>List all Oracle wallets configured for a component instance.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>removeWalletObject</td>
<td>Remove a certificate or other object from a component instance’s Oracle wallet.</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also:

*Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware* for important instructions on how to launch the WLST shell to run SSL-related commands. Do not launch the WLST interface from any other location.

6.2 addCertificateRequest

Online command that generates a certificate signing request in an Oracle wallet.

Description

This command generates a certificate signing request in Base64 encoded PKCS#10 format in an Oracle wallet for a component instance (Oracle HTTP Server). To get a certificate signed by a certificate authority (CA), send the certificate signing request to your CA.

Syntax

```
addCertificateRequest('instName', 'compName', 'compType', 'walletName', 'password', 'DN', 'keySize')
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the application server instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walletName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the wallet file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the password of the wallet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DN</td>
<td>Specifies the Distinguished Name of the key pair entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keySize</td>
<td>Specifies the key size in bits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

The following command generates a certificate signing request with DN cn=www.acme.com and key size 1024 in wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> addCertificateRequest('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1', 'password', 'cn=www.acme.com', '1024',)

6.3 addSelfSignedCertificate

Online command that adds a self-signed certificate.

Description

This command creates a key pair and wraps it in a self-signed certificate in an Oracle wallet for the specified component instance (Oracle HTTP Server). Only keys based on the RSA algorithm are generated.

Syntax

addSelfSignedCertificate('instName', 'compName', 'compType',
'walletName', 'password', 'DN', 'keySize')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the application server instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walletName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the wallet file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the password of the wallet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DN</td>
<td>Specifies the Distinguished Name of the key pair entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keySize</td>
<td>Specifies the key size in bits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following command adds a self-signed certificate with DN cn=www.acme.com, key size 1024 to wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> addSelfSignedCertificate('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1', 'password', 'cn=www.acme.com', '1024',)

6.4 changeWalletPassword

Online command that changes the password of an Oracle wallet.

Description

This command changes the password of an Oracle wallet for the specified component instance (Oracle HTTP Server). This command is only applicable to password-protected wallets.
Syntax

changeWalletPassword('instName', 'compName', 'compType', 'walletName','currPassword', 'newPassword')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the application server instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walletName</td>
<td>Specifies the filename of the wallet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>currPassword</td>
<td>Specifies the current wallet password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newPassword</td>
<td>Specifies the new wallet password.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following command changes the password for wallet1 from currpassword to newpassword for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1 in application server instance inst1:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> changeWalletPassword('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1','currpassword', 'newpassword')

6.5 createWallet

Online command that creates an Oracle wallet.

Description

This command creates an Oracle wallet for the specified component instance (Oracle HTTP Server). Wallets can be of password-protected or auto-login type.

Syntax

createWallet('instName', 'compName', 'compType', 'walletName', 'password')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the application server instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walletName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the wallet file to be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the wallet password.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following command creates a wallet named wallet1 with password password, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1 in application server instance inst1:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> createWallet('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1', 'password')

The following command creates an auto-login wallet named wallet2 for Oracle WebCache instance wc1, in application server instance inst1:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> createWallet('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet2', 'password')
6.6 deleteWallet

Online command that deletes an Oracle wallet.

Description

This command deletes an Oracle wallet for the specified component instance.

Syntax

deleteWallet('instName', 'compName', 'compType', 'walletName')

Argument | Definition
----------|-------------------
instName   | Specifies the name of the application server instance.
compName   | Specifies the name of the component instance.
compType   | Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.
walletName | Specifies the name of the wallet file to be deleted.

Example

The following command deletes a wallet named wallet1 for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1 in application server instance inst1:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> deleteWallet('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs', 'wallet1')

6.7 exportWallet

Online command that exports an Oracle wallet.

Description

This command exports an Oracle wallet, configured for a specified component instance, to files under the given directory. If the exported file is an auto-login only wallet, the file name is cwallet.sso. If it is password-protected wallet, two files are created—ewallet.p12 and cwallet.sso.

Syntax

exportWallet('instName', 'compName', 'compType', 'walletName', 'password', 'path')

Argument | Definition
----------|-------------------
instName   | Specifies the name of the application server instance.
compName   | Specifies the name of the component instance.
compType   | Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.
walletName | Specifies the name of the wallet file.
password   | Specifies the password of the wallet.
path       | Specifies the absolute path of the directory under which the object is exported.
Example

The following command exports auto-login wallet wallet1 for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1 to file cwallet.sso under /tmp:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> exportWallet('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs', 'wallet1','','/tmp')

The following command exports password-protected wallet wallet2 for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1 to two files, ewallet.p12 and cwallet.sso, under /tmp:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> exportWallet('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs', 'wallet2', 'password', '/tmp')

6.8 exportWalletObject

Online command that exports a certificate or other wallet object to a file.

Description

This command exports a certificate signing request, certificate, certificate chain or trusted certificate present in an Oracle wallet to a file for the specified component instance. DN indicates the object to be exported.

Syntax

exportWalletObject('instName', 'compName', 'compType', 'walletName', 'password', 'type', 'path', 'DN')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the application server instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walletName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the wallet file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the password of the wallet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Specifies the type of wallet object to be exported. Valid values are 'CertificateRequest', 'Certificate', 'TrustedCertificate' or 'TrustedChain'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>Specifies the absolute path of the directory under which the object is exported as a file base64.txt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DN</td>
<td>Specifies the Distinguished Name of the wallet object being exported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following command exports a certificate signing request with DN cn=www.acme.com in wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1. The certificate signing request is exported under the directory /tmp:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> exportWalletObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1', 'password', 'CertificateRequest', '/tmp','cn=www.acme.com')
The following command exports a certificate with DN `cn=www.acme.com` in `wallet1`, for Oracle HTTP Server instance `ohs1`, in application server instance `inst1`. The certificate or certificate chain is exported under the directory `/tmp`:

```
wlst:/mydomain/serverConfig> exportWalletObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs', 'wallet1', 'password', 'Certificate', '/tmp', 'cn=www.acme.com')
```

The following command exports a trusted certificate with DN `cn=www.acme.com` in `wallet1`, for Oracle HTTP Server instance `ohs1`, in application server instance `inst1`. The trusted certificate is exported under the directory `/tmp`:

```
wlst:/mydomain/serverConfig> exportWalletObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs', 'wallet1', 'password', 'TrustedCertificate', '/tmp', 'cn=www.acme.com')
```

The following command exports a certificate chain with DN `cn=www.acme.com` in `wallet1`, for Oracle HTTP Server instance `ohs1`, in application server instance `inst1`. The certificate or certificate chain is exported under the directory `/tmp`:

```
wlst:/mydomain/serverConfig> exportWalletObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs', 'wallet1', 'password', 'TrustedChain', '/tmp', 'cn=www.acme.com')
```

## 6.9 `getWalletObject`

Online command that displays information about a certificate or other object in an Oracle wallet.

**Description**

This command displays a specific certificate signing request, certificate or trusted certificate present in an Oracle wallet for the specified component instance. The wallet object is indicated by its index number, as given by the `listWalletObjects` command. For certificates or trusted certificates, it shows the certificate details including DN, key size, algorithm and other data. For certificate signing requests, it shows the subject DN, key size and algorithm.

**Syntax**

```
getWalletObject('instName', 'compName', 'compType', 'walletName', 'password', 'type', 'index')
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the application server instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walletName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the wallet file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the password of the wallet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Specifies the type of wallet object to be exported. Valid values are 'CertificateRequest', 'Certificate', and 'TrustedCertificate'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>Specifies the index number of the wallet object as returned by the <code>listWalletObjects</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

The following command shows certificate signing request details for the object with index 0 present in wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohsl, in application server instance inst1:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> getKeyStoreObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1','password', 'CertificateRequest', '0')
```

The following command shows certificate details for the object with index 0 present in wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohsl, in application server instance inst1:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> getKeyStoreObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1','password', 'Certificate', '0')
```

The following command shows trusted certificate details for the object with index 0, present in wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohsl, in application server instance inst1:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> getKeyStoreObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1','password', 'TrustedCertificate', '0')
```

6.10 importWallet

Online command that imports an Oracle wallet from a file.

Description

This command imports an Oracle wallet from a file to the specified component instance for manageability. If the wallet being imported is an auto-login wallet, the file path must point to cwallet.sso; if the wallet is password-protected, it must point to ewallet.p12. The wallet name must be unique for the component instance.

Syntax

```
importWallet('instName', 'compName', 'compType', 'walletName', 'password', 'filePath')
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the application server instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walletName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the wallet being imported. The name must be unique for the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the password of the wallet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filePath</td>
<td>Specifies the absolute path of the wallet file being imported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following command imports the auto-login wallet file /tmp/cwallet.sso as wallet1 into Oracle HTTP Server instance ohsl. Subsequently, the wallet is managed with the name wallet1. No password is passed since it is an auto-login wallet:
The following command imports password-protected wallet /tmp/ewallet.p12 as wallet2 into Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1. Subsequently, the wallet is managed with the name wallet2. The wallet password is passed as a parameter:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> importWallet('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs', 'wallet1', '', '/tmp/cwallet.sso')
```

## 6.11 importWalletObject

Online command that imports a certificate or other object into an Oracle wallet.

### Description

This command imports a certificate, trusted certificate or certificate chain into an Oracle wallet for the specified component instance. When importing a certificate, use the same wallet file from which the certificate signing request was generated.

### Syntax

```bash
importWalletObject('instName', 'compName', 'compType', 'walletName', 'password', 'type', 'filePath')
```

### Argument | Definition
--- | ---
instName | Specifies the name of the application server instance.
compName | Specifies the name of the component instance.
compType | Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.
walletName | Specifies the name of the wallet file.
password | Specifies the password of the wallet.
type | Specifies the type of wallet object to be imported. Valid values are 'Certificate', 'TrustedCertificate' and 'TrustedChain'.
filePath | Specifies the absolute path of the file containing the wallet object.

### Example

The following command imports a certificate chain in PKCS#7 format from file chain.txt into wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> importWalletObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs', 'wallet1', 'password', 'TrustedChain', '/tmp/chain.txt')
```

The following command imports a certificate from file cert.txt into wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> importWalletObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs', 'wallet1', 'password', 'Certificate', '/tmp/cert.txt')
```

The following command imports a trusted certificate from file trust.txt into wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1:

```bash
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> importWalletObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs', 'wallet1', 'password', 'TrustedCertificate', '/tmp/trust.txt')
```
6.12 listWalletObjects

Online command that lists all objects in an Oracle wallet.

Description

This command lists all certificate signing requests, certificates, or trusted certificates present in an Oracle wallet for the specified component instance.

Syntax

listWalletObjects('instName', 'compName', 'compType', 'walletName', password, 'type')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the application server instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walletName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the wallet file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the password of the wallet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Specifies the type of wallet object to be listed. Valid values are 'CertificateRequest', 'Certificate', and 'TrustedCertificate'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following command lists all certificate signing requests in wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listWalletObjects('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1','password', 'CertificateRequest')

The following command lists all certificates in wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listWalletObjects('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1','password', 'Certificate')

The following command lists all trusted certificates in wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> listWalletObjects('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1','password', 'TrustedCertificate')

6.13 listWallets

Online command that lists all wallets configured for a component instance.

Description

This command displays all the wallets configured for the specified component instance, and identifies the auto-login wallets.
Syntax

listWallets('instName', 'compName', 'compType')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the application server instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following command lists all wallets for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1 in application server instance inst1:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> > listWallets('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs')

6.14 removeWalletObject

Online command that removes a certificate or other object from an Oracle wallet.

Description

This command removes a certificate signing request, certificate, trusted certificate or all trusted certificates from an Oracle wallet for the specified component instance. DN is used to indicate the object to be removed.

Syntax

removeWalletObject('instName', 'compName', 'compType', 'walletName', 'password', 'type', 'DN')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the application server instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the component instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compType</td>
<td>Specifies the type of component. Valid value is 'ohs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walletName</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the wallet file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Specifies the password of the wallet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Specifies the type of the keystore object to be removed. Valid values are 'CertificateRequest', 'Certificate', 'TrustedCertificate' or 'TrustedAll'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DN</td>
<td>Specifies the Distinguished Name of the wallet object to be removed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following command removes all trusted certificates from wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1. It is not necessary to provide a DN, so you pass null (denoted by None) for the DN parameter:

wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> removeWalletObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1', 'password', 'TrustedAll',None)
The following command removes a certificate signing request indicated by DN cn=www.acme.com from wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> removeWalletObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1', 'password', 'CertificateRequest','cn=www.acme.com')
```

The following command removes a certificate indicated by DN cn=www.acme.com from wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> removeWalletObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1', 'password', 'Certificate','cn=www.acme.com')
```

The following command removes a trusted certificate indicated by DN cn=www.acme.com from wallet1, for Oracle HTTP Server instance ohs1, in application server instance inst1:

```
wls:/mydomain/serverConfig> removeWalletObject('inst1', 'ohs1', 'ohs','wallet1', 'password', 'TrustedCertificate','cn=www.acme.com')
```
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